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Abſtract of an Act paſſed in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act to prevent the Clandeſtine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Infection thereby; and to prevent Ships breaking their Quarentine; and to ſubject Copper Ore, of the Production of the Britiſh Plantations, to ſuch Regulations, as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are ſubject.*

THAT if any Foreign Brandy, Arrack, Strong Waters, or Spirits of any kind whatſoever, ſhall, from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, be imported or brought into Great Britain, or into any Port, Harbour, Haven, or Creek thereof, in any Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, of the Burthen of Forty Tuns, or under, (except only for the Uſe of the Seamen then belonging to and on Board ſuch Ship, Veſſel or Boat, not exceeding Two Gallons for each ſuch Seaman) every ſuch Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, with all her Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, as alſo all ſuch Brandy, Arrack, Strong Waters, or Spirits, or the Value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms, and ſhall and may be proſecuted and divided in ſuch Manner and Form as is preſcribed.

That after the Seizure and Condemnation of ſuch Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, the Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be at the time of ſuch Condemnation, are directed to cauſe the Hull of ſuch Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, to be burnt and wholly deſtroyed, and the Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel thereunto belonging, to be publickly ſold to the beſt Advantage, and the Produce thereof to be divided, as after mentioned, the reaſonable Charges of proſecuting, felling, and burning, as aforeſaid, being firſt deducted.

That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, if any Boat Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, rowing, or made or built to row, with more than four Oars, ſhall be found upon the Water, or in any Bargehouſe Workhouſe, Shed, or other Place, within any of the Counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Kent, or Eſſex, or in the River of Thames, either above or below London Bridge, or within the Limits of the Ports of London, Sandwich, or Ipſwich, or the Members or Creeks to them, or either of them reſpectively belonging, ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, with all her Tackle and Furniture, or the Value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms; and the Owner or Owners thereof, or any Perſon uſing, or rowing in ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, ſhall alſo forfeit and loſe the Sum of Forty Pounds; and ſuch Seizure and Forfeiture ſhall and may be proſecuted in the manner after mentioned; and after the Seizure and Condemnation of ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, the Principal Officers of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the Port or Place where the ſame ſhall be at the time of ſuch Condemnation, are directed to cauſe ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, to be burnt, and wholly deſtroyed, and the Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel thereunto belonging, to be publickly ſold to the beſt Advantage, the Produce whereof to be divided as after mentioned; the reaſonable Charges of proſecuting, felling, and burning, as aforeſaid, being firſt deducted.

Provided, That this Act ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any Barge or Gally belonging to, or to belong to His Majeſty, or the Royal Family, or any of them, or to any Long Boat, Yaul, or Pinnace, belonging to, and uſed in the Service of any Merchant Ship, or Veſſel, or to ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, as ſhall be licenſed by the Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, or the major part of the ſame Commiſſioners, for the time being; which Licences ſhall be in Writing, ſigned by the ſaid Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, or the major part of ſuch Commiſſioners, for the Time being, and ſhall be granted without any Fee or Charge whatſoever.

Provided, That no ſuch Licence ſhall be granted, but upon ſufficient Security to be given to His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, by the Owner or Owners of ſuch Boat, Wherry, Pinnace, Barge, or Gally, by Bond, in ſuch Penalty as the Lord High Admiral, or Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, for the Time being, ſhall find to be reaſonable, with Condition that the ſame ſhall not be made uſe of in the clandeſtine Running of Uncuſtomed and Prohibited Goods; which Security the ſaid Lord High Admiral, or the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, who ſhall grant ſuch Licence, are hereby impowered and required to take for the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors.

That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, all and every Perſon and Perſons, who ſhall be found paſſing (knowingly and wittingly) with any foreign Goods or Commodities, landed from any Ship or Veſſel, without the due Entry and Payment of the Duties by Law charged thereon, in his, her, or their Cuſtody, from any of the Coaſts of this Kingdom, or within the Space of twenty Miles of any of the ſaid Coaſts, and ſhall be more than Five Perſons in Company, or ſhall carry any offenſive Arms or Weapons, or wear any Vizard, Maſk, or other Diſguiſe, when paſſing with ſuch Goods or Commodities as aforeſaid, or ſhall forcibly hinder or reſiſt any of the Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, in the Seizing or Securing any Sorts or Kinds of Run Goods or Commodities, ſhall be deemed and taken to be Runners of foreign Goods and Commodities, within the Meaning of this preſent Act, and (being convicted of and for any of the ſaid Offences, for which he, ſhe, or they ſo convicted, are by this preſent Act declared to be deemed and taken to be Runners of foreign Goods and Commodities) ſhall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and ſhall, for ſuch his, her, or their Offence, be tranſported as a Felon, to ſome or one of His Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America, there to remain for the Space of Seven Years, in the ſame manner as Felons are appointed to be tranſported, by an Act made in the Fourth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for the Preventing*

venting of Robbery, Burglary, and other Felonies; and for the more effectual Tranſportation of Felons, and unlawful Exporters of Woll; and for Declaring the Law in ſome Points againſt Piracies; and by another Act made in the Sixth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for the further Preventing Robbery and Burglary, and other Felonies; and for the more effectual Tranſportation of Felons*; and if any ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall return into Great Britain or Ireland, before the Expiration of the ſaid ſeven Years, he, ſhe, or they ſo returning, ſhall ſuffer as Felons, and have Execution awarded againſt him, her, or them, as Perſons attainted of Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

Provided, That if any Runner of foreign Goods or Commodities as aforeſaid, ſhall, within two Months after ſuch his Offence, and before his Conviction, diſcover two or more of his Accomplices therein, to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe in England or Scotland reſpectively, ſo as they or two of them at leaſt, be convicted of ſuch Offence, the Offender or Offenders ſo diſcovering, ſhall have and receive the Sum of Forty Pounds for every ſuch Offender ſo diſcovered and convicted, as a Reward for ſuch his Diſcovery, ſo as the Value of the Goods recovered for the Uſe of His Majeſty on ſuch Diſcovery, ſhall exceed the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and ſuch Perſon ſo diſcovering, ſhall be clearly acquitted and diſcharged of ſuch his or her Offence.

That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, if any other Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within three Months after ſuch Offence ſhall have been committed, diſcover to the ſaid Commiſſioners reſpectively, any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall have been guilty of ſuch Offence, ſo as ſuch Offender or Offenders be convicted thereof, ſuch Diſcoverer or Diſcoverers ſhall have and receive the like Reward of Forty Pounds for every ſuch Offender ſo diſcovered and convicted, over and above any other Reward or Recompence which he or they may be entitled unto, on Account of the Goods ſo carried or conveyed away, which ſhall be recovered by Means of ſuch his or their Diſcovery, or on Account of the Penalties which ſhall be recovered for the Running the ſaid Goods, ſo as the Value of the Goods recovered for the Uſe of His Majeſty on ſuch Diſcovery, ſhall exceed the Sum of Fifty Pounds.

That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe in England and Scotland reſpectively, ſhall cauſe the ſeveral Rewards of Forty Pounds for the Diſcovery of the Offenders before mentioned, to be paid by the reſpective Receiver-General or Caſhire of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, for the Time being, out of any Publick Money in his or their Hands, under the Management of the ſaid Commiſſioners, in Proportion to the Duties payable on the Goods ſo clandeſtinely run, for which ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be convicted, upon producing to them a Certificate or Certificates under the Hand of the Judge or Juſtice of the Court before whom ſuch Offender or Offenders ſhall be tried, certifying the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders; and the Money paid by any Receiver-General or Caſhire as aforeſaid, ſhall be accepted of and allowed in his Accounts as ſo much Money paid to His Majeſty, and ſuch Receiver-General or Caſhire is and ſhall be hereby diſcharged thereof accordingly; any Law, Cuſtom, or Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall receive or buy any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes ſo clandeſtinely run or imported, before the ſame ſhall have legally been condemned, knowing the ſame to be ſo clandeſtinely run or imported, and ſhall be thereof lawfully convicted upon his, her, or their Appearance or Default, upon the Oath or Oaths of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes, or by the Confeſſion of the Party, by one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace of the County, Diviſion, or Liberty, where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, or the Offender ſhall be found (which Oath ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace are required to adminiſter) the Perſons ſo convicted ſhall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, one Moiety thereof to the Informer, and the other Moiety to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, the ſame to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal, or Hands and Seals of ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices before whom ſuch Offender ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid; and for want of ſuch Diſtreſs, every ſuch Offender ſhall by ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices be committed to Priſon, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of Three Months.

That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, all Dealers in foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, who ſhall then have, or from thenceforth receive into their Cuſtody, any Britiſh Spirits, ſhall keep the ſame ſeparate and apart, and in ſeparate Cellars, Vaults, or other Places, from their foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, upon Pain of forfeiting the Sum of Ten Shillings for every Gallon of Britiſh Spirits which ſhall be found in any Vault, Cellar, or other Place, where any Dealer in foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, ſhall have or keep any foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, together with the Caſks and other Veſſels wherein the ſame Britiſh Spirits ſhall be ſo found.

That in caſe any Officer of the Exciſe ſhall find any Increaſe of foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, in the Hands of any ſuch Dealer, over and above the Quantity which ſuch Officer found in ſuch Dealers Cuſtody at the Time of ſuch Officers laſt preceding Survey upon ſuch Dealer, ſuch Increaſe ſhall be deemed and taken to be made by foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, for which no Duties were paid, and which had been privately brought by ſuch Dealer into the Place where ſuch Increaſe ſhall be found, without any Permit or Certificate of the Payment of the Duty thereof, or any previous Entry or Notice to any Officer of Exciſe of bringing the ſame; and ſo much of the ſaid foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, as ſhall be found ſo increaſed, ſhall, together with the Caſk or other Veſſel wherein the ſame ſhall be ſo contained, be forfeited and loſt, and ſhall and may be ſeized and ſecured by ſuch Officer and Officers of Exciſe, who ſhall ſo find and diſcover the ſame, unleſs the Owner thereof ſhall make it appear that ſuch Increaſe was made either by Mixing ſome of his Stock of Britiſh Spirits, whereof the Officer of Exciſe had taken an Account, with his foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, in the Preſence of the Officer of Exciſe of the Diviſion where the ſaid Increaſe ſhall be found, or by foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, brought into the Place were ſuch Increaſe ſhall be found, with a Permit or Certificate of the Payment of the Duties thereof, or that the ſame had been formerly condemned, or was Part of ſome Perſons Stock in Hand on the Firſt Day of Auguſt, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty, and that due Notice was given to the Officer of Exciſe at the ſaid Diviſion, of the bringing in the ſame, before the ſame was ſo brought in.

That from and after the ſaid Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, no foreign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, although the ſame be under the Quantity of one Gallon, ſhall be received or taken into the Cuſtody or Poſſeſſion of any ſuch Retailer, or any Perſon or Perſons for the Uſe of any ſuch Retailer, without a Permit or Certificate, ſigned by ſome Officer of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe, ſignifying that the Duties thereof were paid, or ſecured to be paid, or that the ſame had been condemned as forfeited, or was Part of ſome Perſons Stock in Hand on the Firſt Day of Auguſt, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty, upon Pain of Forfeiting all ſuch foreign

reign Brandy, Spirits, or Strong Waters, as shall be found in the Custody of such Retailer, or any other Person or Persons, for the Use of any such Retailer, without a Permit or Certificate, together with the Cask, Bottle, or other Vessel, wherein the same shall be so found.

That if the Commander, Master, or other Person taking Charge of any Ship or Vessel liable to perform Quarentine, shall depart with, or permit or suffer such Ship or Vessel to depart from the Place or Places appointed for the Performance of Quarentine, without Leave or Licence of the proper Officer or Officers appointed to see the same performed, such Ship or Vessel, with her Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, shall be forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the Commander, Master, or other Person as aforesaid, shall also forfeit the Sum of Two hundred Pounds, one Moiety thereof to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to the Informer or Prosecutor.

That if any Person or Persons shall, after the said Five and Twentieth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, be guilty of any Offence or Offences, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this or any other Act of Parliament made for the Preventing clandestine Running of Brandy, or other Customable or Prohibited Goods, or of receiving such Goods into his or their House, Shop or Warehouse, Custody or Possession, knowing the same to be so Run, such Person or Persons shall and may be prosecuted for any of the Offences or Matters aforesaid, by Action, Bill, Plaint, or Information, and thereupon a Capias in the first Process, specifying the Sum of the Penalty sued for, shall and may issue; and such Person or Persons shall be obliged to give sufficient Bail or Security, by Natural Born Subjects, or Denizens, to the Person or Persons to whom such Capias shall be directed, to appear in the Court out of which such Capias shall issue, at the Day of Return of such Writ, to answer such Suit and Prosecution, and shall likewise, at the Time of such Appearing, give sufficient Bail or Security by such Persons as aforesaid in the said Court, to answer and pay all the Forfeitures and Penalties incurred for such Offence or Offences, in case he or they shall be convicted thereof, or to yield his or their Body or Bodies to Prison.

And whereas by two several Acts passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, the one intituled, *An Act for Granting to Her Majesty new Duties of Excise, and upon several imported Commodities, and for other Purposes therein mentioned*; the other intituled, *An Act for continuing several Impositions, Additional Impositions, and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and ten; and for taking off the Over Sea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms; and for better Preventing Frauds in Drawbacks upon Certificate Goods, and other Purposes therein mentioned*; It is thereby respectively enacted, That if any sort of Goods whatsoever, liable to the Payment of Duties, be unshipped with Intention to be laid on Land (Customs and other Duties not being first paid or secured) or if any Prohibited Goods whatsoever be imported into any Port of Great Britain, or in case any Tobacco, or other foreign Goods, contained or specified in any Certificate, whereupon any Drawback is to be made, or whereupon any Debenture is to be made forth for such Drawback, shall, when shipped for Exportation, be landed again in any Part of Great Britain (except as therein is excepted) the Vessels and Boats, and all the Horses, and other Cattle, and Carriages whatsoever, used in the Landing, Relanding, Removing, Carriage or Conveyance of the aforesaid Goods, shall be forfeited and lost, and may be sued for, recovered, and distributed in such manner, as by the said Act is provided and directed; which Laws have not had the good Effects thereby proposed, in regard that the Keeping or Maintaining the Horses so seized, from the Time of Seizure to the Time of Condemnation in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer is very chargeable, and for that the Charge of Condemning such Vessels, Boats, and Horses as aforesaid, is very Great, whereby Officers are discouraged from making such Seizures, and the Smugglers encouraged in their illegal Practices; Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Seizures of Vessels or Boats of the Burthen of Fifteen Tuns or under, which shall be made after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, by virtue of the said Acts or either of them, or of any other Act relating to the Revenue of Customs, for carrying or conveying Uncustomed or Prohibited Goods from Ships Inwards, or for Relanding Certificate or Debenture Goods from Ships Outwards; and that all Seizures of Horses, or other Cattle, or Carriages whatsoever, which shall be made after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, for being used in the Removing, Carriage, or Conveyance of such Goods, contrary to the said Acts, or any of them, shall and may be examined into, proceeded upon, heard, adjudged and determined, by and before two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing near the Place where such Seizure shall be made, in such Manner, and after such Summons, or publick Notice given, as by an Act passed in the Sixth Year of His present Majesty, Intituled, *An Act for Preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Publick Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp-Duties, Post-Office, and Hawkers-Money*, Seizures of Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, or Strong Waters, (except as therein is excepted) may be examined into, proceeded upon, heard, adjudged and determined, before two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and such their respective Judgments shall be and are declared to be taken and adjudged to be good, valid, and effectual in the Law, and final to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and not liable to any Appeal, or any Writ or Writs of Certiorari.

Provided, That any two or more Justices of the Peace of the Cities of London and Westminster, shall have the like Power and Authority in the Summoning, Examining, Proceeding, Hearing, Adjudging and Determining such Seizures, as are or shall be made within the Cities of London or Westminster respectively, as any two Justices of the Peace of any other County or Place have.

And that if any Goods brought or coming into any Port within the Kingdom of Great Britain, from any other Port within the said Kingdom, by Coast, Cocquet, Transire, Let, Pass, or Certificate, in any Ship or Vessel, shall, from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thousand seven hundred and twenty two, be unshipped to be landed or put on Shore before such Cocquet, Transire, Let, Pass, or Certificate, shall be delivered to the Customer, or Collector, and Comptroller, of the Port or Place of her Arrival, and Warrant or Sufferance made and given from such Customer, Collector, and Comptroller, for the Landing or Discharging thereof, the Master, Purser, Boatswain, or other Mariner, taking Charge of such Ship or Vessel, out of which the Goods shall be landed or put on Shore, knowing and consenting thereunto, shall forfeit the Value of the Goods so unshipped; and if any Goods of Foreign Growth, Production, or Manufacture, coming Coastwise, as aforesaid, shall be landed without the Presence of an Officer of the Customs, such Foreign Goods, or the Value thereof, shall be forfeited and lost.

And whereas by an Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, Intituled, *An Act for Preventing of Frauds and Abuses on damaged Wines, and for Lengthning the Time for the Drawbacks on the Exportation of Wines*, It is enacted, That in case any Merchant or other Person importing Wines, shall find the same, or any Part thereof, so damaged, corrupt, or unmerchantable, that he shall refuse to pay or secure the Duties of such Wines, and shall thereupon leave, spill, or otherwise destroy the same, as by the said Act he is allowed to do, in the Manner therein mentioned, such Merchant or other Person, shall, as a Compensation for the Freight and other Charges, have the Sum of Four Pounds for every Tun of Wine, containing Two hundred and fifty two Gallons, of the Growth of Germany, or Wines which pay Duties as such, and of the Growth

Growth of France, ſo ſtaved, ſpilt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, and the Sum of Eight Pounds per Tun for every Tun of Wine of the Growth of Spain, Portugal, or elſewhere, and ſo in Proportion for a greater or leſſer Quantity, to be paid in the Manner thereby directed; which ſeveral and reſpective Allowances were made with Regard to the Diſtances of the Places from whence the ſaid ſeveral Sorts of Wine are uſually imported: And whereas ſince the making of the ſaid Act, great Quantities of mean and corrupt Wines have been imported from the Iſle of Man, the Freight whereof was inconſiderable, and ſtaved for the Benefit of the above mentioned Allowances for Freight and Charges, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act; which Fraudulent Practice may not only, from the Encouragement before mentioned, be continued from the ſaid Iſland, but alſo be carried on by Ill-diſpoſed Perſons from Ireland, and the Iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, or other Places in Parts beyond the Seas, to the leſſening of His Majeſty's Revenues, and Prejudice of Fair Traders; Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That no Allowance ſhall be made by virtue of the ſaid Act, for the Freight or Charges of any Wine which ſhall be imported after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, unleſs ſuch Wine be imported in Casks on board ſome Merchant Ship or Veſſel, directly from the Country or Place of the Growth of ſuch Wine, or the uſual Port or Place of its firſt Shipping.

Provided, That in caſe any Ship or Veſſel having Wines on board, ſhall, by Streſs of Weather, or any other Accident be ſtranded, then and in ſuch Caſe, the Wines on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, which ſhall be ſaved, may be put on board any other Ship, Veſſel, or Boat, and be carried to any of the Lawful Ports or Places for landing of Goods in this Kingdom, and be entituled to the ſame Allowances for ſuch of them, as ſhall be ſtaved, ſpilt, or deſtroyed, as if they came in the Ship or Veſſel in which they were firſt loaded; any thing in this or any other Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas by an Act paſſed in the Sixth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Intituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in the Publick Revenues of Exciſe, Cuſtoms, Stamp-Duties, Poſt-Office, and Houſe-Money*, It is enacted, That every Licence taken out for the Importation of Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, or Cinnamon, in the Manner therein directed, ſhall be delivered to the Merchant demanding the ſame, to be produced and delivered up by the Maſter, Purſer, or other Perſon taking Charge of the Ship, to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port at the time of entring the Ship, which Act is evaded for want of Penalty to enforce the ſame, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning thereof; Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in caſe the Maſter, Purſer, or other Perſon taking Charge of any Ship, importing any of the ſaid Spices from any Place or Places beyond the Seas, other than directly from the Eaſt-Indies, ſhall not deliver up ſuch Licence to the Collector and Comptroller of the Port into which the ſaid Spices ſhall be imported, at the time of his or their entring the ſaid Ship, regularly endorſed, as in and by the ſaid Act is directed, and alſo annex ſuch Licence to the Entry or Report of the Ship; and in caſe each Cask of Nutmegs, Cloves, or Mace, ſo imported, ſhall not contain Neat Three hundred Pound Weight, and each Bale of Cinnamon Neat Seventy Pound Weight, as by the ſaid Act is directed, then and in any of the ſaid Caſes, ſuch Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, or Cinnamon, ſhall be forfeited, and deemed to be imported without a Licence, granted or to be granted by Virtue of the ſaid Act, or any former Law; and ſuch Spice ſhall and may be proſecuted, as alſo the Ship importing the ſame, by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force relating to the Cuſtoms, as if ſuch Spice had been imported without Licence.

And whereas by the Acts made in the Twelfth and Twenty Fifth Years of the Reign of His late Majeſty King Charles the Second, the former Intituled, *An Act for the Incouraging and Increaſing of Shipping and Navigation*; and the latter Intituled, *An Act for the Incouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland Trade, and for the better ſecuring the Plantation Trade*; and by one other Act made in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, Intituled, *An Act for granting to Her Majeſty a further Subſidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported*, certain Commodities therein reſpectively enumerated, of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture, of any of the Britiſh Plantations in America, Aſia, or Africa, are, for the Reaſons therein mentioned, reſtrained to be imported into this Kingdom, or to ſome other of the ſaid Plantations, under the Securities and Penalties in the ſaid Two firſt recited Acts, or either of them, particularly mentioned; ſince the making of which Laws, Copper Ore (which is not in any of the ſaid Acts particularly enumerated) is produced in the ſaid Plantations, and carried to Foreign Markets in Europe, without being firſt brought into this Kingdom, to the Prejudice of the Trade, and the leſſening the Correſpondence and Relation between this Kingdom and the aforeſaid Plantations; For Prevention whereof for the future, Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the Twenty Ninth Day of September, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, all Copper Ore ſhall be, under the like Securities and Penalties, reſtrained to be imported into this Kingdom, as by the fore recited Acts, or any of them, is provided for the Goods therein particularly enumerated.

That the ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures in this Act mentioned, ſhall and may be proſecuted and determined by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at Weſtminſter, or in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh reſpectively (except where it is in this Act otherwiſe directed) wherein no Eſſoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, ſhall be allowed; and one Moiety of the ſaid ſeveral Penalties and Forfeitures ſhall be to the Uſe of His Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, and the other Moiety to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as will ſue for or proſecute the ſame.

And whereas Doubts have ariſen and been made of and concerning the ſeizing of ſuch Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, and Strong Waters, as well Foreign as Britiſh, and alſo of ſuch Foreign Exciſeable Liquor, as by Act or Acts relating thereto now in Force, are in ſeveral and reſpective Caſes enacted and declared to be forfeited; Now to clear all Doubt and Queſtion therein, or relating thereto, Be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Liquors aforeſaid, every or any of them, which have been, are, is, or hereafter ſhall be forfeited by any Act or Acts of Parliament now in Force, or hereafter to be made, together with the Casks, Bottles, Veſſels, or other Package, containing the ſame, ought to be, and from time to time, ſhall and may be ſeized by any Officer or Officers of the Cuſtoms or Exciſe reſpectively, or by ſuch Perſon or Perſons, who are or ſhall be deputed or authorized thereto, by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer or Under Treaſurer, or by Special Commiſſion from His Majeſty under the Great Seal or Privy Seal, but by none other or others whatſoever.

That if, from and after the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two, any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall aſſault, reſiſt, oppoſe, moleſt, obſtruct, or hinder any Officer or Officers of Cuſtoms or Exciſe, in the due ſeizing or ſecuring any Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, or Strong Waters, either Foreign or Britiſh, or any Foreign Exciſeable Liquors, which by any Officer or Officers of Cuſtoms or Exciſe, ſhall or may be ſeized by Virtue or in Purſuance of this or any other Act or Acts now in Force, or hereafter to be made, or ſhall, by Force or Violence, reſcue, or ſhall cauſe or procure to be reſcued, any Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, or Strong Waters, Britiſh or Foreign, or any Foreign Exciſeable Liquors, after the ſame ſhall have been ſeized by ſuch Officer or Officers, as aforeſaid, or ſhall attempt or endeavour ſo to do, or ſhall, at or after ſuch

Seizure,

Seizure, ſtave, break, or otherwiſe deſtroy or damage any Cask, Veſſel, or Bottle, containing ſuch Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, or Strong Waters, Britiſh or Foreign, or ſuch Foreign Exciſeable Liquor, the Party or Parties ſo offending, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and loſe the Sum of Forty Pounds.

That if any Action or Suit ſhall be commenced againſt any Perſon or Perſons for any thing done in Purſuance of this Act, that the Defendant or Defendants in ſuch Action or Suit, may plead the General Iſſue, and give this Act, and the Special Matter in Evidence, at any Trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in Purſuance and by Authority of the ſaid Act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, then the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his Action, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared, or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall and may recover Treble Coſts, and have the like Remedy for the ſame, as the Defendant or Defendants hath or have in other Caſes by Law.

Provided, That this Act ſhall continue and be in Force for the Space of two Years, commencing from the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty two. and from thence to the End of the then next Seſſion of Parliament, and no longer.

Paris, March 21, *N. S.* The Duke Regent has been indiſpoſed of a Cold, but is now much better. The Lord Polwarth ſets out To-Morrow for Cambray, and propoſes to arrive there the 24th Inſtant. The following Extract of the Advices relating to the Plague received by the Court to the 18th of March, have been communicated to the foreign Miniſters.

M. de la Deveze Brigadier, writes the 1ſt of March, that there are not now any ſick at la Canourgue, but that Ten who had fallen ill after the Diſinfection were all dead. At Mende none had been taken ill of the Diſtemper from the 23d to the 27th of February; that Town and its Diſtrict were diſinfecting, as was alſo Marvejols where for 80 Days none had newly fallen ſick. He names 27 Places in the Gevaudan which are diſinfected, and without any ſick, except Bitarelle where one was ſick. He alſo names 26 other Places which were going to be diſinfected (or cleanſed and perfumed.) Chauſſerans had one Perſon ſick. The Biſhop of Alais in his of the 2d of March writes, that the laſt of February a young Monk died there with Marks of the Plague. The 2d of March two Girls were taken ill in one Houſe, they were removed to the Infirmaries and the Houſe was diſinfected. Moſt of the Infirmaries were alſo diſinfecting; this Precaution being very proper ſhould the Diſtemper return. M. Vieuſſens Phyſician at Alais, in his of the 2d of March writes the ſame News: A Servant of the Confeſſour of the Infirmaries was that Day taken ill, and the Number of the ſick then was ſeven, three of whom were recovering and one in Danger. M. de Louze Ayde-Major at Alais, in his of the 5th of March gives the ſame Account, and ſends a Liſt of the dead there during the Month of February, which makes the Number 35, among them 12 not ſuſpected of Contagion. The Duke de Roquelaure writes the 4th of March, that Quarantain would be begun at Alais the 20th or 30th at furtheſt, if nothing new ſhould fall out to prevent it. All the Letters he had received from the Gevaudan, confirm the good State of Health that Country is in. M. de Rothe, Lieutenant-General, in his of the 6th of March, ſays, that Laurac and St. Genais grow much better, their ſick being in a Way of Recovery: At Malhouſe two were ſick. M. de Rambion, Brigadier, writes the 5th of March, that there were none ſick then at Laurac, the only ſick Perſon they had for ſome Days being dead. In all the Gevaudan and the Sevennes there were but 25 ſick, five at Alais included. The Country from Rouergue to Auvergne and to Velay was in a State of perfect Health.

The Comtat. M. de Saſſelange who commands the ſecond Battallion of Auvergne writes the 5th of March, from Villeneuve les Avignon, that ſtill at Avignon about twelve Perſons a Day fell ill of the Plague. The Diſtemper continues at Vedenne, Sorgues, and Sarrians, and is broke out again at Montault.

Whitehall, March 16.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Thomond, to be Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Eſſex.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to admit the Reverend Mr. Gilbert to be one of the Aſſiſtants to the Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter as Clerk of the Cloſet.

War-Office, March 13, 1721-22.

Whereas the Half Pay of the Reduced Officers of His Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines to the 24th Day of December laſt inclusive, hath been paying at the Paymaſter General's Office at the Horſe-Guards, purſuant to Publick Notice, ſince the 27th of the laſt Month; Theſe are therefore to require ſuch of them as have not yet demanded the ſame, to make their Claims on or before the 6th Day of April next, either in Perſon or by Letter of Attorney, otherwiſe the Monies then unapplied will be diſpoſed of in ſuch Manner as His Majeſty ſhall pleaſe hereafter to direct by Warrant, agreeable to a late Act of Parliament. Geo. Treby.

The Court of Direction of the Bank of England give Notice, That a General Court will be held at the Bank on Tueſday the 3d of April next, from Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon, for the Election of a Governour and Deputy Governour for the Year enſuing, which Election will be declared that Evening; and the ſaid Court will be continued by Adjournment, and held at the ſame Place, and during the ſame Hours, on Wedneſday the 4th of April, for the Election of 24 Directors, (which will be alſo one of the Quarterly General Courts appointed by the Charter) and the Election of the 24 Directors will be declared as ſoon as the Scrutiny is over. Printed Liſts of the Proprietors having Votes, will be ready to be delivered at the Bank on Saturday the 24th Inſtant.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be holden at the Eaſt-India-Houſe in Leaden-hall-ſtreet, London, on Wedneſday the 21ſt of this Inſtant March, at Eleven in the Forenoon, the ſame being a Quarterly Court. And that a General Court of the ſaid Company will be holden at the ſame Place on Wedneſday the 4th of April next, for the Election of 24 Directors for the Year enſuing, which will continue from Nine a Clock in the Morning till Six in the Afternoon of the ſaid Day, after which time no Liſts will be taken in. That the Liſts of the Members of the ſaid Company will be ready to be delivered at the ſaid Houſe on Tueſday the 27th of this Inſtant March: And that the Tranſfer-Books of the ſaid Company were ſhut up on Friday the 16th of the ſaid March, and will be opened again on Thurſday the 5th of April next.

Theſe are to give Notice to the Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax for the County of Middleſex, to meet on Saturday next, the 24th of this Inſtant March, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Red-Lyon in New-Brentford in the ſaid County, in Order to ſell and diſpoſe of the Eſtate and Effects of Thomas Gilby, one of the Collectors of the Land-Tax for the Pariſh of Stanwell, in the ſaid County, for the Year 1719, which Eſtate and Effects have been ſeized and ſecured by the acting Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax for the Diviſion wherein the ſaid Pariſh of Stanwell doth lie, in order to make good the Sum of 300 l. which the ſaid Thomas Gilby hath collected of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh of Stanwell, on the Aſſeſſment of the Land-Tax for the ſaid Year 1719, and hath not paid the ſame to the Receiver-General of the ſaid County.

Advertiſement.

WHereas the Eſtate of John Wyon, late of Brenchley, in the County of Denbigh, hath, by Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, been ſold (by Richard Godfrey Eſq; one of the Maſter's of the ſaid Court) for the Benefit of his Creditors; This is to give Notice, That ſuch of the Creditors of the ſaid John Wyon, who have not or ſhall not prove their Debts before the ſaid Maſter, at his Chambers in Chancery-Lane, on or before the laſt Day of Eaſter Term next, will (by a ſubſequent Order of the ſaid Court) be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.